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ANTHROPOLOGIC MISCELLANEA

Indian Words, Personal Names, and Place-names in New Jersey.—In the *New Jersey Archives*, vol. xxi, recently published by the State of New Jersey, and consisting of abstracts of the official records of New Jersey, principally relating to land transfers prior to 1703, special pains have been taken to give every Indian personal name and place-name found in the records. The result is that 142 Indian land-owners and 237 places having Indian names are mentioned. Quite a number of the place-names are evidently personal names. In many cases the Indian place-names are followed in the records by English interpretations. Many English place-names, such as "The Roundabout," "The Turnabout," and the like, are evidently translations of the Indian appellations. These lists of 379 personal and place-names (which are grouped together under two heads in the index to the volume) must be helpful in the study of the Lenâpe dialect of the Algonquian language, and are worthy of being reproduced. In the writer's *Indians of New Jersey* an attempt has been made to interpret about fifty local Indian place-names in northern New Jersey; there is also given an officially correct transcription of the "Indian Interpreter," a list of 267 Indian words and phrases, with their translations, as entered in the Salem (N. J.) Town Records in 1684; and in the index to the same work there are listed 261 Indian words and phrases in use in New Jersey.

In the following list of Indian personal names I have added a large number that were omitted by the person who made the transcripts for the volume of the *New Jersey Archives* noted above, and have made additions from other sources. Thus, the list foots up 288 names. But about 35 of these are evidently different forms of writing the same name. There are left about 250 different names of Indians of New Jersey prior to about 1710. They are arranged here in alphabetical order, for convenience of reference and comparison. The figures immediately after most of the names indicate the page in volume xxi of the *Archives* where the name may be found in print. Other printed sources are indicated in other cases. Where no reference is given, the names have been taken directly from the records in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton. Where the dates are prior to 1665 it may be safely inferred that the scribes who wrote the deeds were

Dutch, and the pronunciation of the names accordingly should be after the Dutch manner. In many cases where deeds were given for lands in Monmouth, Middlesex, and Somerset counties, the writers were also probably Dutch. The name of Ockanickon, a famous old Indian of Burlington, who died about 1690, and is buried in Friends' Burying Ground at Burlington, appears as a part of several names in this list. Of course liberal allowance has to be made for the difficulty the first scriveners experienced in reducing to writing the names of the Indian landowners, for the errors of the clerks who recorded the deeds, and for the troubles of the latest transcribers in interpreting the often almost indecipherable writing in the records. On the whole, however, this list is an approximately accurate record of the names of the Indians in question. I hope those who are competent will attempt a translation of these names, which will no doubt be suggestive and valuable.

- ABOZAWERAMUD, 66. Indian deed, Aug. 22, 1681. With eleven other "Indian proprietors," for a tract on Mattawang or Millstone river, extending to Pametapake, opposite Staten island.
- ACKITOAUW (Winfield gives his name as Kikitoauw) and Aiarouw, Virginians, "inhabitants and joint owners," for themselves and three other proprietors. Indian deed, Nov. 22, 1630, for Ahasimus and the peninsula Aressick (Jersey City).—Winfield, *Hist. Hudson County*, 15; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII, 2; *Indians of N. J.*, 102.
- AHTAHKONES, 395. Indian deed, Oct. 10, 1677. With five other "Indian sackamackers," for land at falls of the Delaware (Trenton).
- ALLOWAYES, 559. Indian deed, Nov. 7, 1675. With six others (Indians), for tract of land on Game or forcus creek, Delaware river, Cannahockinck creek, adjoining the land of Chohanick.
- ANAREN, 7. Indian deed, July 20, 1668. With five other Indians, for tract called Meghgetcock, between Hackingsack and Pissawack rivers (New Barbadoes Neck).
- APAHON (a witness), 440. Indian deed, June 9, 1683. See MANHAUXETT.
- APAUKO, 424. Indian deed, April 30, 1688. See SAKAMOY.
- APINAMOUNG. Indian deed, Nov. 18, 1709. See SHERIKHAM.
- APPAMANKAOGH, 2. Indian deed, Dec. 26, 1657. Mattano and Appamankaogh, for land west of the mouth of Raritan river.
- APPERINGUES, 395. Indian deed, Oct. 10, 1677. See AHTAHKONES.
- AROORHIKAN, ARACKUIAAXIN, 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.
- ARROMEAUW and two others, "inhabitants and joint owners." Indian deed, July 12, 1630, for Hobocan Hacking (Hoboken and vicinity).—Winfield, *Hist. Hudson County*, 13; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII, 1; *Indians of N. J.*, 102.
- ARRORICKAN and two others. Indian deed, April 9, 1679, for the Saddle River tract.—*Indians of N. J.*, 110.
- ASSEMAHAMAN, OSHEMAHAMAN, alias John, 424. Indian deed, April 30, 1688. See SAKAMOY.
- ASSOWAKON, "sachem of Tappan," and ten others, on behalf of Sesnigkam, Whinsis, Sewapierinom, and Onsrug, owners; thirteen others are named, apparently as witnesses, 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671; land at Haverstraw, "reaching inland to Metassin creek and Hackensack river."
- ATTAHISSHA (a witness), 440. Indian deed, June 9, 1683. See MANHAUXETT.
- AUSPEAKAN and two others, "of Nollquetteset or Shark river," 168. Indian deed, July 25, 1689, for tract "between the Pine bridge and Shark river in Monmouth county going west of Pequodlenoyock hill."
- AWEHAM, 560. Indian deed, Dec. 12, 1699. See COTTENOCHQUE.
- AWHEHON (a witness), 440. Indian deed, June 9, 1683. See MANHAUXETT.

- AWISHAM, "alias Captain John," 639. Indian deed, June 16, 1703, for tract "on the main branch of Salem creek and Hugh Hutchings' run," etc.
- AYAMANUGH (a squaw), in Indian deed, May 19, 1710. See MEMERESCU.
- BARRENACH, agreement, Dec. —, 1663. See MATANOO.
- BAWAGTOONS (a witness), 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.
- BOMOKAN, 1. Indian deed, Jan. 10, 1658; with seven other Indians, for land on the west side of North river, from Wiehacken to Constable's Hoeck.
- CACANAKQUE, in Indian deed, 1667. See WAPAMUCK.
- CAMOINS (Winfield gives it as Cauwins, which is improbable). Indian deed, Nov. 22, 1630. See ACKITOAUW.
- CANANDUS and three others, of Essex county, 73. For a tract on Nolum Mehegam or Wawhahewany creek near Stephen Osburn's land, along the Minisink path and Wikakike creek; also for a tract near Piscataway Bound brook.
- CAPTAMIN, in Indian deed, 1667. See WAPAMUCK.
- CAPATAMINE, 18. Indian deed, Feb. 28, 1671-72. With four others. For the Berry patent, from Capt. Sandford's up Pasagack river, five rods beyond Warepeake run, thence across to Hackensack river.
- CAPETEHAM, a sakamaker of the Hackensacks, in 1678; Capteham Peeters, witness to the Indian deed for Newark in 1667; a landowner near Lodi in 1671; Captahem, "Indian sachem and chief," in 1679; Capesteham, "a sackmaker of Hackensack," 1678.—*Indians of N. J.*, 110.
- CAPONEACONEAON, and two others, "Indian owners," 156. Indian deed, Oct. 20, 1700, for tract in Monmouth county, on N. side of Doctor's creek, along same to Province line, E. to John Baker, N. E. to Cattail brook, to Day island, etc.
- CAPT. JOHN, 639. "Awisham, alias Capt. John." See AWISHAM.
- CARSTANGH (KARSTANGH, KASTANGH), a Hackensack chief, in 1660, 1663, and 1664.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII, 180; *Indians of N. J.*, 106, 107, 108.
- CELELEMOND, 156. Indian deed, Oct. 20, 1700. See CAPONEACONEAON.
- CHECHANAHAM, 559. Indian deed, 7th of 9th mo., 1675. See MOHOCKSEY, MOHAWKSEY.
- COATHOWE, 66. Indian deed, Aug. 22, 1681. See ABOZAWERAMUD.
- COMMUNIPAW, "chief of the Indians of Achkinkeshaky," at the time of the Indian uprising in September, 1655.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII, 48; *Indians of N. J.*, 106.
- COSECOPIG, 560. Indian deed, Dec. 12, 1699. See COTTENOCHQUE.
- COTTENOCHQUE and five other Indians, 560. Indian deed, Dec. 12, 1699, for land between Haunce Outson on Oldmans creek, Salem creek, and Piles grove.
- COWESCOMEN and two others of Staten island, 1. Indian deed, Oct. 28, 1664, for the Elizabethtown tract.
- CUAHICCON and Shenolope, sachems of Changororas. Indian deed, June 10, 1677, for land at Changororas (Monmouth county).
- CUTTENOQUOH, 440. Indian deed, June 9, 1683. See COTTENOCHQUE, MANHAUXETT.
- EDGUQUES, 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.
- EKENEREHIM, 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.
- ELALIE, 141. Indian deed, Oct. 29, 1701. See TALLQUAPIE.
- EMRIS, 66. Indian deed, Aug. 22, 1681. See ABOZAWERAMUD.
- ENCHEIM, 2. Indian deed, March 28, 1651. "Mattano, his brother Neckaoch and brother-in-law Encheim," for tract opposite Staten island, south of Raritan river, westerly to the Great creek or Wakonabeck.
- ENEQUETE, 395. Indian deed, Sept. 10, 1677. "Peanto alias Enequete" and four others, "Indian sackmakers," for "the land along Delaware river between Rankokus creek on the north, and Timber creek on the south."
- ESCHAPOUS (or ESCHAPOUSE) and three others, 51. Indian deed, Oct. 17, 1681. To Cornelius Longfield, s. side of Raritan (New Brunswick). Another deed, Feb. 26, 1683-84, page 57, from same to same, for land similarly situated.
- ESCHARCK and three others, 51. Indian deed, Oct. 17, 1681. See ESCHAPOUS.
- ESCHARECEK and three others, 57. Indian deed, Feb. 26, 1683-84. See ESCHAPOUS.
- ESCHERECK and two others. Indian deed, April 20, 1682. To Cornelius Longfield, for a tract on the w. side of the Roundabout and running up South river (near New Brunswick).

- ETTHUNT, ETHOE, 573. "Shochanam and Etthunt, Indians," 20th d., 6th mo., 1681. To Henry Jenjngs, for about 300 acres next to Jacob Young's, on a little creek (Salem county).
- GNICKAP, 66. Indian deed, Aug. 22, 1681. See ABOZAWERAMUD.
- GOSQUE, 7. Indian deed, July 20, 1668. See ANAREN.
- GOTTAWAMECK (witness), 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.
- HAGKINSIEK (witness), 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.
- HAIRISH, in Indian deed, 1667. See WAPAMUCK.
- HAMAHAM, a sakamaker of the Hackensacks, in 1678.—*Indians of N. J.*, 110.
- HAMEMOHAKUN (signed HENEMOHOKUN). Indian deed, Aug. 13, 1708. See TOPHOW.
- HANRAPEN. Indian deed, 1678. See MANSCHY.
- HANYAHAM (HANAYAHAMM, HANAYAHAME), 7. Indian deed, July 20, 1668. See ANAREN. P. 18, Indian deed, Feb. 28, 1671-72; see CAPATAMINE. P. 97, Indian deed, Nov. 29, 1686, with four others, "Indian proprietors," to Capt. John Berry, for their share of a run of water called Warepeake or Rerakanes, or Sadle river, of which said Berry had bought a share before.
- HAPEHUCQUOXA and Tolomhon, Indian owners, 155. Indian deed, July 19, 1703, for a tract along the Province line from Senpinck to Augustine Gordon's, w. of Wm. Watson.
- HAYAMAKENO, 73. Indian deed, Oct. 16, 1684. With nine others, for a tract on Hackensack river, Kovand's land, Peskeckie creek, and Metchipakos creek.
- HEPENEMAN, 73. Indian deed, Oct. 16, 1684. See HAYAMAKENO.
- HIPOCKANOWAY and three others, "Indian sachimakers," 196. Indian deed, Dec. 16, 1689, for a tract in Monmouth county, from the n. w. line of the Middletown men's land at Doctor's creek, running into Crosswicks creek, over three branches of Assinpinck creek.
- HIPPOQVONNO, Indian sachamar. Indian deed, June 1, 1709, for land on the east side of Crosswicks creek (Monmouth county).
- HOAHAM and Quenalowmon, sachems, 156. Indian deed, Nov. 4, 1702. For tract from and along Rockie brook to and along Milston river as far as David Lyell's and Senpink.
- HOAKEN and two others, 278. Indian deed, Sept. 12, 1697. For "one barrel of cider, five poynts of rum, two shillings," all the tract on Manasquan river, adjoining Richard Hartshorne.
- HOEHAM and four others, sackimackers, 422. Indian deed, April 9, 1688, to Adlord Bowde, on behalf of Gov^r Daniel Coxe, for tract on the n. branch of the Raritan, down said branch to the road from Delaware falls to New York, s. to Thomas Budd's line, over the Stony hills on the e. side of Milstone river, thence n. w. and s. w. to beginning.
- HOHAM, Teptaomun, and other sackimackers, 422. Indian deed, March 30, 1688, to Adlord Bowde, for Governour Daniel Coxe, for tract on Shabbicunck creek on the road to New York, three miles from falls of Dellaware river (Trenton), n. along Thomas Budd, past Menapenason to the mouth of Laocolon creek above Mecokin's wigwam, thence down along the Dellaware to 2 miles above the Falls mills, thence e. to Shabbicunck creek.
- HOUGHAME, 168. Indian deed, July 25, 1689. See AUSPEAKAN.
- HUGHON and Lumoseecon, sachems, 143. Indian deed, May 8, 1689, for a tract between Cranberry brook and Milston river, York road and Thomas Budd.
- ICHCHEPE, 66. Indian deed, Aug. 22, 1681. See ABOZAWERAMUD.
- IROOSEEKE, 65. Indian deed, April 3, 1678. Seahepppee and Irooseeke, sachems, to Jacob Truax (of Middletown). Also Indian deed, Aug. 22, 1686. See ABOZAWERAMUD.
- IRRAMGEN (a witness), 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.
- IRRAMIGKIM, 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.
- ISHAVEKAK and two others, "Middlesex County Indians," 73. Indian deed, March 20, 1684-85. For a tract on South river, running six miles along it to Thomas Lawrence's land.
- JACKICKON, 395. Indian deed, Sept. 10, 1677. See ENEQUETE.
- JAIAPAGH, sachem of Minnissing, 230. Indian deed, June 6, 1695. See TAEFAN. (Yawpaw is the name of a place near Pompton.)

- JAKOMIS, 424. Indian deed, June 24, 1688. See MOLHUNT.
- JANATAN and five others, chief sachems of Woomanasung. Indian deed, Aug. 12, 1677, for land between the two Hopp rivers (Monmouth county).
- JAN CLAAS, Indian, 73. Indian deed, Oct. 16, 1684. See HAYAMAKENO.
- JANICKCOOH (a witness), 440. Indian deed, June 9, 1683. See MANHAUXETT.
- JAPHOME (or TAPHOME), in Indian deed, May 19, 1710. See MEMERESCUM.
- KAGKENNIP, I. Indian deed, Jan. 10, 1658. See BOMOKAN.
- KARSTANGH, see CARSTANGH.
- KATAMAS, 395. Indian deed, Sept. 10, 1677. See ENEQUETE.
- KEKROPPAMANT, 395. Indian deed, Oct. 10, 1677. See AHTAHKONES.
- KEKSAMEGHN, 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.
- KENARENAWACK, 7. Indian deed, July 20, 1668. See ANAREN.
- KEPANOOCKONICKON, 422. Indian deed, April 9, 1688. See HOEHAM.
- KEROMACK, KEROMACKE, sachem, and three others, 51. Indian deed, Oct. 17, 1681; see ESCHAPOUS. Page 57, Indian deed, Feb. 26, 1683-84; see ESCHAPOUSE. See QUEREMACK.
- KESSHUWICON, 440. Indian deed, June 9, 1683. See MANHAUXETT.
- KEWIGHAHAM (witness), 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.
- KIGHEWIGWOM [Query: *Kiche wigwam* = "big house"], 560. Indian deed, Dec. 12, 1699. See COTTENOCHQUE.
- KNATSCIOSAN, witness to Indian deed of July 11, 1667. See WAPAMUCK. Wounded a Dutchman at Bergen in 1678.—*Indians of N. J.*, 110.
- KNOSHICOWAY. Indian deed, Aug. 13, 1708. See TAPHAOW.
- KONJURING. Indian deed, Aug. 13, 1708. See TAPHAOW.
- KOVAND, 73. Indian deed, Oct. 16, 1684. See HAYAMAKENO. The tract bounds on "Kovand's land." He is one of the grantors, also.
- LUMOSEECON, 143. Indian deed, May 8, 1699. See HUGHON.
- MACHIERICK HITOCK, Tospecsmick, Wennaminck Keckquennen, sachems of Hoppemense, 7. Indian deed, Oct. 4, 1665, for the Hoppemense tract between two creeks, over against Anthony Breyant (Salem county).
- MACHPETUSKE, 66. Indian deed, Aug. 22, 1681. See ABOZAWERAMUD.
- MACKQUINAKHIM (witness), 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.
- MAHAWKSEY, 559. Indian deed, Nov. 7, 1675; see ALLOWAYES. See MOHOCKSEY.
- MAHPETA (signed MAHAGPETA). Indian deed, Aug. 13, 1708. See TOPHOW.
- MAHOMECUM, alias King Charles, cousin (nephew) of Nenacutton, 513. Indian deed, April 11, 1697, for a tract at the seaside on the w. side of the bay, N. W. of Little Egg harbor, called Amintonck.
- MAMUSTOME, in Indian deed, 1667. See WAPAMUCK.
- MANAMOWAONE, I. Indian deed, Oct. 28, 1664. See COWESCOMEN.
- MANAWAYRUM. Indian deed, Nov. 18, 1709. See SHERIKHAM.
- MANDENARK, a sakamaker of the Hackensacks, in 1678.—*Indians of N. J.*, 110.
- MANHAUXETT, 440. Indian deed, June 9, 1693, for a tract between Cohannicks creek and Morris river, beginning at the head of Cohannick, etc.
- MANICKOPON, 424. Indian deed, June 24, 1688. See MOLHUNT.
- MANOKY, a sakamaker of the Hackensacks, in 1678.—*Indians of N. J.*, 110.
- MANSCHY and four others, "sackmakers of Hackensack." Indian deed, 1678, for lands in Bergen county (?).—*Indians of N. J.*, 110.
- MANSEIM, p. 230. Indian deed, June 6, 1695.—*Indians of N. J.*, 112. See TAEPAN.
- MANUMIE, see NUMMI.
- MAQUAINCKE, 66. Indian deed, Aug. 22, 1681. See ABOZAWERAMUD.
- MARCAUT, 141. Indian deed, Oct. 29, 1701. See TALLQUAPIE.
- MARENAW, 73. Indian deed, Oct. 16, 1684. See HAYAMAKENO.
- MASKAINAPULIG. Indian deed, May 19, 1710. See MEMERESCUM.
- MASTER THOMAS, "Indian king of Stepson's island" (off Cape May, now submerged), 505. Indian deed, July 10, 1694, for said island, between Cedar Hamocke and Morris river.
- MATANOO and seven others, "chiefs and owners of the land in the Newesingsh," Agreement, Dec. —, 1663, to sell only to the Director-General and Council of New Netherlands.—*N. Y. Coll. Docs.*, xiii, 314-316; *Indians of N. J.*, 101.
- MATCHUES (a witness), 440. Indian deed, June 9, 1683. See MANHAUXETT.
- MATSKATH (Winfield gives it as Wathkath, which is an impossible reading in Dutch). Indian deed, Nov. 22, 1630. See ACKITAOW.

- MATTANO, 1. Indian deed, Oct. 28, 1664. He is called Matteno, a "chief of the Staten Island and Nayack (on Long island) savages," in 1664.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII, 386.—*Indians of N. Y.*, 108.
- MATTANO, 2. Indian deed, March 28, 1651. See ENCHEIM.
- MAUNDICON, 424. Indian deed, June 24, 1688. See MOLHUNT.
- MAYAWAYKUM. Indian deed, Nov. 18, 1709. See SHERIKHAM.
- MECHAT, agreement, Dec. —, 1663. See MATANOO.
- MECOKIN'S Wigwam, 422. Indian deed, April 9, 1688. See HOHAM, NECOKIN.
- MEJAWAPAPIN (witness), 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.
- MELLINGHERIM (MESSINGPEJIM), 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSO-WAKON.
- MEMERESCUM, "sole sachem of all the nations of Indians" on Remopuck river and on the w. and e. branches thereof on Sadle, Pasqueck, Narashunk, and Hackinsack rivers, and Tapaan, with six other Indians. Indian deed, May 19, 1710, for the upper parts of the present Passaic and Bergen counties. Also Indian deed, Nov. 18, 1709. See SHERIKHAM.
- MEMEWOCKAN, 1. Indian deed, Jan. 10, 1658. See BOMOKAN.
- MEMMES SCYTHEYPOEY, sachem, 73. Indian deed, Oct. 16, 1684. See HAYAMAKENO.
- MENARHOJONDOO. Agreement, Dec. —, 1663. See MATANOO.
- MENDAWACK, in Indian deed, 1678. See MANSCHY.
- MENDENMASS, 73. Indian deed, Oct. 16, 1684. See HAYAMAKENO.
- MENGOOTECUS, "Indian proprietor," 516. Indian deed, April 1, 1694, for tract on the n. w. of the s. branch of Pesainck river, above the upper falls, between Pequanonck river and Seneconock river.
- MERICKANAIPUGH. Indian deed, Nov. 18, 1709. See SHERIKHAM.
- MESEKOPPE, Indian sachem of Woomanasung. Indian deed, Aug. 12, 1677. See JANATAN.
- MESSINGPEJUN, 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.
- METAPPIIS, 196. Indian deed, Dec. 16, 1689. See HIPHOCKANOWAY.
- METTATOCH, 73. Indian deed, Oct. 16, 1684. See HAYAMAKENO.
- METTECHMAHON, 73. Indian deed, Oct. 16, 1684. See HAYAMAKENO.
- MINDOWASHWEN, 73. Indian deed, Oct. 30, 1684. See CANANDUS.
- MOCHANHAN, Wiquales, Quanalem, Indians of Monmouth county, 310. Indian deed to John Reid for a tract at the mouth of North brook in Rockie brook.
- MOCKHANGHAN and three others, "East Jersey Indians," 283. Indian deed, Sept. 2, 1696, to John Reid, of Hortencie, for the land about Manalapan from the mouth of Mount brook up Manalapan river to Welch brook, etc.
- MOGQUACK, in Indian deed, April 9, 1679. See ARRORICKAN.
- MOHAWKSEY and five others, 559. Indian deed, 7th of 9th mo., 1675.
- MOHOCKSEY, 395. Indian deed, Sept. 27, 1677. See APPERINGUES. And see MOHAWKSEY, p. 559. Indian deed, 6th of 12th mo., 1675-76, for the land called Little and Great Cohanzick (Salem).
- MOHOWUQVANDE (signed MOKOWUQUANDO). Indian deed, Aug. 13, 1708. See TOPHOW.
- MOHUSCOWUNGIE. Indian deed, Aug. 13, 1708. See TAPHAOW.
- MOHUTT, 559. Indian deed, 7th of 9th mo., 1675. See MOHAWKSEY, MOHOCKSEY.
- MOKOWUQUANDO. Indian deed, Aug. 13, 1708. See TOPHOW.
- MOLHUNT and six other Indian sackimackers, 424. Indian deed, June 24, 1688, for a tract from and along Cohansick creek to Oldman's creek, to Timber creek, thence to a river running into Little Egg harbor, thence to Dellaware bay at Stephan's isle, etc.
- MONOUCKKOMEN, alias Mr. Tom, 424. Indian deed, April 30, 1688. See SAKAMOY.
- NACHOLAS, 141. Indian deed, Oct. 29, 1701. See TALLQUAIE.
- NACKPUNCK, 97. Indian deed, Nov. 29, 1686. "Weighrerens (on behalf of Nackpunck)," and others. See HANAYAHAME. Nachpunk is the name of a swamp in the s. e. portion of Wayne township, which is drained by Nachpunk brook into Singack river. In 1898 I was retained to draft an act of the Legislature, incorporating the Borough of Totowa, and the name of this brook was given to me as one of the points in the boundary. I had no recollection of ever meeting with the name, and assumed it to be Dutch, and so wrote it Naaktput—

"bare point"—in the act (*Laws*, 1898, p. 98). This explanation is given for the benefit of some future student. While writing this note, I am informed by a native of Wayne township, seventy years of age, that he always understood from the "old people" that Nachpunk—and thus he pronounced the word, as in German or in Dutch—was an Indian name. The swamp in question is about 5 miles s. w. of the Pater-on city hall. The mouth of Saddle river, in which the Indian Nachpunk was interested, is about 5 miles s. e. of the city hall. It is possible that the Indian referred to may have removed his wigwam from Saddle river to the swamp, afterward called Nachpunk, but it was not an attractive place for the location of even a wigwam.

NANHOOSING, 395. Indian deed, Oct. 10, 1677. See AHTAHKONES.

NAPEAM, in Indian deed, 1667. See WAPAMUCK.

NECKAOGH, 2. Indian deed, March 28, 1651. See ENCHEIM.

NECOKIN'S Wigwam, 422. Indian deed, April 9, 1688. See HOHAM.

NECOMIS, 559. Indian deed, Nov. 7, 1675. See ALLOWAYES.

NECOSHEBESCO (a squaw), 559. Indian deed, Nov. 7, 1675. "Necomis and his mother Necos-hebesco." See ALLOWAYES.

NESKILANITT (NESKIGLAWIT, MEK:QUAM or NESKEGLAT), 230. Indian deed, June 6, 1695.—*Indians of N. J.*, 112. See TAEPGAN.

NESKORHOCK, 73. Indian deed, Feb. 25, 1685-86. See ISHAVEKAK.

NEWENAPEE, 73. Indian deed, Oct. 30, 1684. See CANANDUS.

NEWSEGO, 559. Indian deed, 7th of 9th mo, 1675. See MOHAWKSEY, MOHOCKSEY.

NUMMI, MANUMIE, 424. Indian deed, April 30, 1688. See SAKAMOY.

OKANISHKON, 395. Indian deed, Oct. 10, 1677. See AHTAHKONES.

OKEYMAN, 639. Indian deed, June 16, 1703. See AWISHAM.

OLOMOSECUNCK, 196. Indian deed, Dec. 16, 1689. See HIPHOCKANOWAY.

ONAGEPUNK (ONAGAPONK), 230. Indian deed, June 6, 1695.—*Indians of N. J.*, 112. See TAEPGAN.

ONATAGH, 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.

ONSRAGGIM, 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.

ORAGNAP, 230. Indian deed, June 6, 1695.—*Indians of N. J.*, 112. See TAEPGAN.

ORATAMIN, a chief of the Hackensacks in 1649.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII, 25; *Indians of N. J.*, 105.

ORATAMIN, "sachem of the savages living at Achkinheshacky" (Hackensack), party to a treaty of peace with the Dutch, April 22, 1643.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII, 14; *Indians of N. J.*, 104.

ORATAMY, "chief of Achkinheshacky," with Pacham and Pennekeek, parties to a treaty with the Dutch, in 1645.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII, 25; *Indians of N. J.*, 105.

ORATAN, sachem of Hackensack, 8. Patent, June 24, 1669, to Mrs Sarah Kiersted, for a neck of land given to her by Oratan, the sachem of Hackensack, lying between Hackensack river and Overpecks creek, 2260 acres. Quite an extended biographical sketch of this chief is given in *Indians of N. J.*, 104-109. He is also called Oratam, Oratamy, Oratamin, Orat-on.

OUTRAPO (signed OURAPAKOMUN). Indian deed, Aug. 13, 1708. See TAPHAOW.

OWRAMOKON, OURAMOKON. Indian deed, Aug. 13, 1708. See TOPHOW.

PAAKEK (or PAAKEK SIEKAAK, or PAAKLI SEKAAK), 230. Indian deed, June 6, 1695.—*Indians of N. J.*, 112. See TAEPGAN.

PACHEM, "a crafty man" of the Hackensacks, who urged the Indians to a general massacre early in 1643.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IV, 8; *Indians of N. J.*, 104. See ORATAMY.

PAJPEMOOR, "brother to and reputed by Pajpemoor," etc. Agreement, Dec., 1663. See MATANOO.

PAMA CORNE, 278. Indian deed, Sept. 12, 1697. See HOAKEN.

PAMEHLETT, 73. Indian deed, Feb. 25, 1685-86. See ISHAVEKAK.

PASACHYNOM. Agreement, Dec., 1663. See MATANOO.

PASSAKEGKEY (witness), 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.

PAWMETOP, 73. Indian deed, Feb. 25, 1685-86. See ISHAVEKAK.

PAYHICKEN, 278. Indian deed, Sept. 12, 1697. See HOAKEN.

PAYMELL. Indian deed, Aug. 13, 1708. See TAPHAOW.

- PAYWARREN, of Somerset county, 130. Indian deed, Aug. 14, 1688. For land on Hollands brook and Raraton river.
- PEANTO, "alias ENEQUETE." See ENEQUETE.
- PECKAONUS (PECKCANOUSE, PERKAONUS), 51, 57. Indian deeds, Oct. 17, 1681, April 20, 1682, Feb. 26, 1683-84. See ESCHAPOUS.
- PEERORE, Indian sachem of Woomanasung. Indian deed, Aug. 12, 1677. See JANATAN.
- PENNEKECK, "the chief behind the Col" (in the neighborhood of Communipaw), the principal Indian speaker at a conference with the Dutch in 1649.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII, 25; *Indians of N. J.*, 105. "Chief of the Indians of Achkinke-shaky," at the time of the Indian uprising in Sept., 1655.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII, 48; *Indians of N. J.*, 106.
- PERAWAE. Indian deed, 1667. See WAPAMUCK.
- PEREWYN, "lately chosen sachem of ye Hackingsack, Tappan and Staten Island Indians," in August, 1669.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII, 428; *Indians of N. J.*, 109.
- PERNPAT, 66. Indian deed, Aug. 22, 1681. See ABOZAWERAMUD.
- PETHEATUS, 395. Indian deed, Oct. 10, 1677. See AHTAHKONES.
- PEWERIGHWEIWGHEN (witness), 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.
- PIERWIM, "ye Sachem of Pau" (Pavonia, now part of Jersey City), witness to Indian deed of July 11, 1667. See WAPAMUCK.
- PIEWECHERENOES, "alias Hans, the Savage." Agreement, Dec., 1663. See MATANOO.
- POJPEMOOR. Agreement, Dec., 1663. See MATANOO.
- POWANTAPIS, 66. Indian deed, Aug. 22, 1681. See ABOZAWERAMUD.
- PREAKAE, 156. Indian deed, Oct. 20, 1700. See CAPONEAOCONEAON.
- PYAHICKEN, 283. Indian deed, Sept. 2, 1696. See MOCKHANGHAN.
- QUAHICK, Indian sachem of Woomanasung. Indian deed, Aug. 12, 1677. See JANATAN.
- QUANALAM, 283. Indian deed, Sept. 2, 1696. See MOCKHANGHAN.
- QUENALOWMON, 156. "Hoaham and Quenalowmon, sachems." Indian deed, Nov. 4, 1702. See HOAHAM.
- QUEREMACK, Eschereck, and Peckcanouse, 51. Indian deed, April 20, 1682; see ESCHERECK. Queremack, sachem, 57. To Capt. Henry Greenland, for 80 acres E. S. E. of the Roundabout. See KEROMACK.
- QUATEMANS, 639. Indian deed, June 16, 1703. See AWISHAM.
- QUISHIVE, 560. Indian deed, Dec. 12, 1699. See CORTENOCHEUE.
- RALJOLIN, RA GOLEN. Indian deed, Nov. 18, 1709. See SHERIKHAM.
- RAWANTAKUES (RAWANTAGWAS). Indian deed, May 19, 1710. See MEMERESUM.
- RAWAUTAQWAYWOAHG. Indian deed, Nov. 18, 1709. See SHERIKHAM.
- RAWTOM, 73. Indian deed, Oct. 16, 1684. See HAYAMAKENO.
- REMMATAF, "chief of the Indians," 1. Indian deed, August 5, 1650, for lands, bays, creeks, and rivers, called *Kaonmoes*, etc., on the S. side in the bay of North river.
- RENNOWIGHWAN, 395. Indian deed, Sept. 10, 1677. See ENEQUETE.
- ROMASICKAMEN, 422. Indian deed, April 9, 1688. See HOEHAM.
- ROOKHAM (see WICKWAM), 230. Indian deed, June 6, 1695.—*Indians of N. J.*, 112. See TAEPGAN.
- RUMASHEKAH, 73. Indian deed, March 20, 1684-85. See ISHAVEKAK.
- SACCATOREY, 559. Indian deed, Nov. 7, 1675. See ALLOWAYES.
- SACKWOMECK. Indian deed, 1630. See ARROMEAUW.
- SAGHKOW, 1. Indian deed, January 10, 1658. See BOMOKAN.
- SAGTEW, 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.
- SAKAMOY, SAQUEMOY, "and other Indian sackimackers," 424. Indian deed, April 30, 1688, to Adlord Bowde, for Gov. Daniel Cox, tract from Stephants creek on the N. side of Delaware bay to Petequeick creek or nixt creek, W. of Little Egg harbor, etc.
- SAMES, 1. Indian deed, January 10, 1658. See BOMOKAN.
- SEAHEPPEE and Irooseke, sachems, 65. Indian deed, April 3, 1678, to Jacob Truax for a certain tract of land (probably in Monmouth county).
- SEKAPPE, 395. Indian deed, Sept. 10, 1677. See ENEQUETE.
- SESNIGKAM, 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.

- SESSOM. Indian deed, 1667. See WAPAMUCK.
- SEWAPIERINOM, 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.
- SEWECBROMB, 74. Indian deed, Oct. 30, 1684. See CANANDUS.
- SEWEGKAMIN, "alias Hans Weghwewarim," 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.
- SHACANUM, 559. Indian deed, 7th of 9th mo., 1675. See MOHAWKSEY, MOHOCKSEY.
- SHAPPEARA, 66. Indian deed, Aug. 22, 1681. See ABOZAWERAMUD.
- SHAPUNDAQUEHO, 73. Indian deed, March 20, 1684-85. See ISHAVEKAK.
- SHENOLAPE (SHENOLOPE), sachem of Changororas. Indian deed, June 10, 1677; see CUAHICCON. Indian deed, August 12, 1677; see JANATAN.
- SHERIKHAM and eleven others. Indian deed, Nov. 18, 1709, for the Ramapo tract, in the N. part of the present Bergen and Passaic counties.
- SHOCHANAM, 573. Indian deed, 20th of 6th mo., 1681. See ETTHUNT.
- SICKAJO, 424. Indian deed, June 24, 1688. See MOLHUNT.
- SIEKAAK (see PAAKEK), 230. Indian deed, June 6, 1695.—*Indians of N. J.*, 112. See TAEFGAN.
- SIPHAM. Indian deed, Nov. 18, 1709. See SHERIKHAM.
- SIPHEME (SIPHAM). Indian deed, May 19, 1710. See MEMERESCUM.
- SUCCOLANA, 440. Indian deed, June 4, 1683. See MANHAUXETT.
- SUPA PATONARUM, 66. Indian deed, Aug. 22, 1681. See ABOZAWERAMUD.
- SWANAMEMIGH (a witness), 440. Indian deed, June 9, 1683. See MANHAUXETT.
- SWEIKKON, SQUEKKON, 424. Indian deed, April 30, 1688. See SAKAMOY.
- SYCAKESKA. Agreement, Dec. —, 1663. See MATANOO.
- TAEPAN, TAEPGAN, TAPGAN, and ten others, sachems of Mininssing, 230. Indian deed, June 6, 1695, for extensive tracts at and near Pompton.
- TAGHQUEKOM, 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.
- TALLQUAPIE, TOLLQUAPIE, and three others, 141. Indian deed, Oct. 29, 1701, for tract on E. side of the N. branch of Rariton river, along Machcopoiken's land, N. W. to the mountains above Pechpeck and E. along the mountains to the Blew hills.
- TAMACK, 7. Indian deed, July 20, 1668; see ANAREN. P. 18, TAMAGE, Indian deed, Feb. 28, 1671-72; see CAPATAMINE.
- TANTAQUA, 7. Indian deed, July 20, 1668; see ANAREN. P. 18, Indian deed, Feb. 28, 1671-72; see CAPATAMINE. P. 97, Indian deed, Nov. 29, 1686; see HANAYAHAME.
- TANTEGUAS, a sakamaker of the Hackensacks, in 1678.—*Indians of N. J.*, 110.
- TAPASHITO, 424. Indian deed, June 24, 1688. See MOLHUNT.
- TAPHAOW (signature TOPHOW), and eleven others. Indian deed, August 13, 1708.
- TAPHOME. Indian deed, 1710. See MEMERESCUM.
- TATAMECKHO, 395. Indian deed, Sept. 27, 1677. See APPERINGUES.
- TAWACKHACHI (witness), 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.
- TAWAGKIS (witness), 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.
- TEKWAPPO. Indian deed, 1630. See ARROMEAUW.
- TEPTAOPAMUN, 422. Indian deed, March 30, 1688. See HOHAM.
- TESSIOCON, 424. Indian deed, June 24, 1688. See MOLHUNT.
- THERINQUES, 1. Indian deed, Jan. 10, 1658. See BOMOKAN.
- TIPTAOPAMAN, 422. Indian deed, April 9, 1688. See HOEHAM.
- TOLOMHON, 155. Indian deed, July 19, 1703. See HAPEHUCQUOXA.
- TOPHEOM. Indian deed, Nov. 18, 1709. See SHERIKHAM.
- TOROCHO, 559. Indian deed, 7th of 9th mo. 1675. See MOHAWKSEY, MOHOCKSEY.
- TOSPECSMICK, 7. Indian deed, Oct. 4, 1665. See MACHIERICK HITOCK.
- TOUWITHWITCH. Indian deed, Nov. 18, 1709. See SHERIKHAM.
- VEVENUTTING, 422. Indian deed, April 9, 1688. See HOEHAM.
- WAKAGHSHUM (not in body of deed, but signed). Indian deed, Aug. 13, 1708. See TOPHOW.
- WALLAMMASSEKAMAN, 173. Indian deed, April 6, 1687. See WANAMASOA.
- WAMESANE. Indian deed, 1667. See WAPAMUCK.
- WANAMASOA, Wallammassekaman, and Waywinotunce, chief sachems, 173. Indian deed, April 6, 1687. For a tract within the branches of a great pone (?) called Ulickaquecks, N. Thomas Potter and Samuel White, E. the pone, S. a brook, W. a line of marked trees. (? Monmouth county.)

- WAPAMUCK, the sakamaker, and nine other Indians "now belonging to Hakinsack." Indian deed for Newark, July 11, 1667.—*Newark Town Records*, 278-280; *Indians of N. J.*, 109.
- WAPARENT. Indian deed, May 19, 1710; see MEMERESUM. Indian deed, Nov. 18, 1709; see SHERIKHAM.
- WAPPAPPEN, 1. Indian deed, January 10, 1658. See BOMOKAN.
- WAWIAGIN, 230. Indian deed, June 6, 1695.—*Indians of N. J.*, 112. See TAEPGAN.
- WAWENOTONG, 196. Indian deed, Dec. 16, 1689. See HIPHOCKANOWAY.
- WAYMOTE. Indian deed, Aug. 12, 1677. See JANATAN.
- WAYWEENOTAN, 168. Indian deed, July 25, 1689. See AUSPEAKAN.
- WAYWINOTUNCE, 173. Indian deed, April 6, 1687. See WANAMASOA.
- WECAPROKIKAN. Indian deed, 1667. See WAPAMUCK.
- WEGHWEWENIN, HANS, 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.
- WEGWAPEHAKIN (witness), 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.
- WEIGHREERENS (on behalf of Nackpunch), 97. Indian deed, Nov. 29, 1686. See HANAYAHAME.
- WENAMICK, sackamacar of the land on the s. side of Delaware river over against New Castle, 4. Indian deed, July 20, 1666, for a parcel of land along said river from the creek, "this side of Sofe (?) Johnson to the other side of the west creek." (Salem county.)
- WENNAMINCK KECKQUENNEN, 7. Indian deed, Oct. 4, 1665. See MACHIERICK HITOCK.
- WESKEAKITT, 395. Indian deed, Oct. 10, 1677. See AHTAHKONES.
- WEWENATOKWEE, 1. Indian deed, January 10, 1658. See BOMOKAN.
- WEYARAWAGHHEYN (WEYARA WAGHEUM). Indian deed, Aug. 13, 1708. See TAP-HAOW.
- WHINSIS, 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.
- WICKWAM (or WICKWAM ROOKHAM), 230. Indian deed, June 6, 1695.—*Indians of N. J.*, 112. See TAEPGAN.
- WICKWELA, Indian sachem in East Jersey, 147. Indian deed, April 29, 1702, for a tract on Cranberry creek, in Middlesex county, half a mile below the post-road bridge. This Indian (whose name is given variously as Wequalia, We-queh-a-lah, We-quah-a-lah, Weequohela, Weequohela, Weequelah, Wickwela, Wick-quaylas, Wickawela, Wikgavlas, Wikquaylas, etc.) was in 1709 called upon by the Governor and Council of New Jersey to conduct a party of Indians against Canada. He lived on South river in fine style, cultivated an extensive farm, had cattle, horses, and negroes, and furnished his house in English fashion. "He dined with Governors and other great men, and behaved well." He finally quarrelled with his neighbor, Capt. John Leonard, about the right to some land, and shot him, for which he was hanged, June 30, 1727. See *Indians of N. J.*, 144-149.
- WICKWELA, Indian sachem. 156. Indian deed, July 1, 1703. For land in Middlesex county, from the bridge over Rockie brook on the post-road to Milston river, along the same to David Lyell's, along the same to Assinpink brook, up the brook to the post road, along the same to beginning.
- WIGHKOKENMI (witness), 17. Indian deed, May 19, 1671. See ASSOWAKON.
- WIKGAYLAS, 283. Indian deed, Sept. 2, 1696. See MOCKHANGHAN.
- WIKQUAYLAS, Indian sachem of part of East Jersey, 150. Indian deed, June 3, 1701, for tracts near Manalapan.
- WINYM (Winfield gives it as Mingm). Indian deed, Nov. 22, 1630. See ACKITOAUW.
- WITTAMACKPAO, 97. Indian deed, Nov. 29, 1686. See HANAYAHAME.
- WOGGERMAHAMECK. Indian deed, April 9, 1679. See ARRORICKAN.
- YOUTHSEN (?) (a witness). Indian deed, June 9, 1683. See MANHAUXETT.

WILLIAM NELSON.

Anthropological Collections of Yale University Museum.—Dr Paul Ehrenreich, of Berlin, Germany, recently made an extended tour in this country for the special purpose of studying museums of anthropology. An account of his observations and impressions appears

in Heft 1 of the *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, 1900.¹ The fourteen museums and collections visited by Dr Ehrenreich, and described by him as the "most important in the United States," are: *New York*, American Museum of Natural History. *Philadelphia*, (a) Free Museum of Science and Art; (b) Academy of Sciences. *Washington*, (a) United States National Museum; (b) Smithsonian Institution. *Cambridge*, Peabody Museum of Harvard University. *Salem*, Essex Institute. *Chicago*, Field Columbian Museum. *San Francisco*, (a) California Academy of Sciences; (b) The Museum in the Golden Gate Park, established in 1893. *St Louis*, Museum of the Historical Society. *Cincinnati*, Art Museum, including rich ethnological and prehistoric collections. *Oraibi*, The Voth collection.² *Pasadena*, Mrs Lowe's collection.

Dr Ehrenreich's chief reason for publishing his impressions is that they "might be of service to others who intend to travel in the United States." He has done an important service, not only to foreign travelers in America, but also to our own countrymen. Dr Ehrenreich does not claim that his list of American museums is complete. It may be taken for granted that he knew nothing of the anthropological collections at the Yale University Museum, or he would have stopped at New Haven on his way from New York to Boston. Motives similar to those which prompted the German savant's publication give reason for a brief description of collections of considerable importance in New Haven.

The anthropological collections of Yale University Museum have been accumulating for more than thirty years and owe their existence almost wholly to the foresight and liberality of the late Prof. O. C. Marsh. They comprise from 15,000 to 18,000 specimens, representing, geographically, thirty-six states and territories, Hawaii, and the Philippines; Africa, Austria, Australia, Belgium, Bougainville islands, British Guiana, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Congo Free State, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, England, Fiji islands, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Guatemala, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Java, Malay peninsula, Mexico, Navigator islands, New Guinea, New Zealand, North Pacific, Northwest coast, Norway, Panama, Peru, Samoa, Sweden, Turkey, West Indies, and Yucatan. The greater part of the material is archeological. The antiquities from Central America alone number over 3000 specimens, the most important being fifty-three gold ornaments from the Province of Chiriqui, several stone statues, and unusually fine specimens of ancient ceramic art. The collection of Missouri pottery, more than a

¹ "Mittheilungen über die wichtigsten ethnographischen Museen der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-America."

² The Voth collection now belongs to the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago. See this journal, vol. 1, p. 394; vol. 2, p. 261.

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thousand pieces in all, is one of the largest and best in the country. Among the Mexican antiquities may be mentioned an ancient "calendar stone" of great value, obsidian and other stone masks, a carved stone yoke representing a frog, jade ornaments, stone and terra cotta statues and figurines. A representative collection from the Quaternary and cavern deposits of western Europe, the Swiss lake-dwellings, and the shell-heaps and dolmens of Scandinavia has recently been installed. In respect to physical anthropology the Museum possesses several hundred crania, chiefly Amerindian, Hawaiian, and New Guinean, human and anthropoid skeletons, and a full set of laboratory instruments. The fairly comprehensive ethnologic series cannot be seen to advantage at present for lack of suitable cases, a condition which, unfortunately, affects all the collections. Notwithstanding limitations of this nature, those in charge will gladly do all in their power to render the collections accessible for purposes of study.

GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY.

Natives of the Island of Guam.—Kotzebue, who visited Guam in 1817, states in the narrative of his voyage that he saw only one couple of full-blood natives on the island,—“a picture,” he says, “of how the Spaniards pacified the natives.” This statement has been frequently quoted, and several writers give the impression that the island is now peopled by a mongrel mixture of Filipinos, Caroline islanders, and Spanish mestizos. As a matter of fact, the greater part of the natives form a homogeneous people speaking the aboriginal language of the island, which has been modified to a certain extent by the introduction of words from the Spanish, but which retains in a remarkable degree its original grammatical forms and methods of construction, to which the adopted words must conform in order to express gender, person, number, and tense.

Spanish, which has been the official language of the Mariannas since the colonization of the group by the Jesuit missionaries in 1668, is spoken by a majority of the natives; but there are many families who do not in the least understand it. In the courts an interpreter is always necessary, and many amusing stories are told of attempts of natives to make their confessions to Spanish priests unfamiliar with the Chamorro language. Indeed, the use of the native speech is universal in family life. It is safe to say that there are not two families on the island in which Chamorro is not the usual medium of communication. At entertainments, although Spanish is used in conversing with foreigners, when two señoritas carry on a conversation together, or one member of a family speaks to another, it is always in Chamorro.

The language is interesting in possessing certain Malayan elements in common with the great Sawaiori group of dialects in Polynesia; but it differs from them radically in its grammatical forms. In the Chamorro language possession is indicated by suffixes added enclitically to the name of the object possessed, somewhat as in the Hebrew and in the Papuan group of languages. Tense and number are expressed by interfixing particles into the body of the verb and by the reduplication of syllables, somewhat after the manner of the Tagalo and Visayan languages in the Philippines. There is no distinct form for the dual number of the pronoun, although the dual may be expressed by the form of the verb; yet, like the Malayan and Polynesian dialects, it has two forms for the plural of the first personal pronoun, one including and the other excluding the person addressed. The vocabulary is distinct from both the Philippine and the Polynesian dialects.

The natives of Guam are descended from aboriginal inhabitants of the group, from Mexican soldiers and Filipinos brought to the island by the Spaniards, from Spaniards, and from British and French mariners who settled in the islands and married natives. It is interesting to find among the principal families the names Anderson, Roberts, and Wilson, the bearers of which are true Chamorros in heart, language, and manners.

W. E. SAFFORD, U. S. N.

Seneca Archeological Collection.—The Section of Archeology of the American Museum of Natural History has received an exchange from the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, consisting of a representative collection from a village site in the southern part of Buffalo. This site was inhabited in historic times by the Seneca Indians, at whose head was the famous chief Red Jacket. In prehistoric times the same site was occupied by the Kah-Kwahs, another division of the Iroquois people who spoke a related language and had kindred customs. In the early days this site was neutral ground because it was near a quarry of chert, the material which all tribes alike needed for making arrowpoints. When the Seneca, however, secured guns and no longer used chert-pointed arrows, they captured the site from the Kah-Kwahs, an event which took place early in the seventeenth century. The present collection was made by Mr Frederick Houghton, principal of one of the Buffalo schools, and is very complete. The implements represent both the early Seneca occupancy, down to the time when objects of European manufacture began to be received in trade, and that of the prehistoric Kah-Kwahs, and are accompanied by full information regarding the circumstances of their finding and their probable use.

HARLAN I. SMITH.

The Sherman Anthropological Collection of Holyoke, Massachusetts.—The belief that it is to the interest of anthropologists to be in touch with all available anthropological material is my excuse for calling attention to the collection purchased last July by the Scientific Society of Holyoke. Mr Gardner M. Sherman, of Springfield, Massachusetts, who made the collection, wishing to place the results of some twenty-five years' work, undivided, into hands that would properly care for them when he could no longer do so, offered his collection at a nominal sum to the Holyoke Scientific Society. An invitation from the Society to look over the collection before it was purchased was extended to me through Mr J. T. Draper, Head of the Science Department of the Holyoke High School. The collection, which is at present housed in the High School, and in the care of Mr Draper, will probably be installed eventually in the new Public Library building, now nearing completion.

Mr Sherman has been an indefatigable worker in the field, and has supplemented his own finds by exchanges and judicious purchases until the collection now numbers from 12,000 to 16,000 specimens. The material is confined almost wholly to American archeology. Arranged geographically, it covers Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, besides Africa, Canada, Denmark, Hawaii, and Mexico. Massachusetts, Georgia, Illinois, and Tennessee are the largest contributors. As might be expected, the Connecticut River valley is particularly well represented. The series of forty-eight Indian pipes would compare favorably with the same number in any museum. Of gorgets, there is an array of about one hundred from various states. The banner-stones number twenty-two. Pestles measuring from 16 to 27 inches in length are not uncommon.

Most of the pottery came from mounds at Clarksville, Montgomery county, Tennessee. An especially interesting specimen is a cooking pot from Erie county, New York, found with three heating stones in it. The collection as a whole is remarkable for the care with which every specimen was chosen. The purchase of such an excellent nucleus for a museum of anthropology places Holyoke in a most commendable position among cities of her class. No student of the archeology of the Connecticut River valley can afford to miss seeing the Sherman collection.

GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY.

Archeology at Phillips Academy.—As previously announced in these pages, Phillips Academy, of Andover, Mass., has recently es-

tablished a department of archeology with an endowment fund sufficient to conduct the work which it has immediately planned, to build a museum, etc. The young men of the school are interested, there already being twenty-seven in the class of archeology, as well as five assistants at work in preparing the collections for exhibition. The plan of the museum is not to conduct extended explorations or to make large purchases of collections, as such work is being done by the great museums of the country. The researches at Andover are toward a study of types of prehistoric archeology proper. This important branch of the science is sometimes neglected by many of the great museums; indeed, they are too busy in organizing and conducting extensive ethnological field expeditions to all parts of the world to do more than to publish an occasional memoir on the archeological results accomplished. It will thus be seen that the work being prosecuted at Phillips Academy is unique—being solely along the lines of prehistoric American archeology. Although its collections now number nearly 40,000 objects, the museum is in need of unfinished forms in slate, stone, bone, shell, and clay, as well as potsherds, and duplicates of every sort. Specimens of this character are earnestly solicited from museums and private collectors. Arrangements will be made to pay transportation, and all gifts will be promptly acknowledged and mounted in the name of the donor.

WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, *Curator*.

The Skqomish Tribe and Language of British Columbia is the subject of a paper read by Mr C. Hill-Tout at the Bradford meeting, 1900, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the report of which has recently appeared. The essay deals more with the ethnology and mythology of that interesting body of Indians than with their language, although a considerable vocabulary (pages 513-518) is given. The Skqomish language is one of the western dialects of the Salishan stock and is at present spoken by fewer than 200 people, who occupy the banks of Skwamish river and the shores of Howe sound, which forms its outlet. The Indian villages that formerly existed on English bay, Burrard inlet, and False creek, were not true Skqomish, but the language of this people was once spoken by a larger number of Indians than at the present time. After treating of birth, marriage, puberty, and death customs, the author describes the garments, dwellings, dances, wars, food, and other subjects pertaining to the tribe. Among the mythic stories and tales given are: "The Quais Brothers," "Tsáyanuk," "The Son of the Bright Day," "The Serpent Slayer," "The Deserted Youth," and "Sqeils the Copper Man."

A. S. GATSCHET.

Fording in China.—Mr Hunter Corbett of Chefoo, China, writing regarding the primitive methods of travel and transportation about Chefoo, says that he was traveling in a mule litter and came to a stream which had overflowed its banks. A contract was made with the village people to transport him, his bedding, and belongings across the stream. The mules were made to swim, and the bedding and other impedimenta were done up in small parcels and carried by the tallest men, whose heads were just above the water, holding the parcels with their outstretched arms. They then brought a large earthen water-vessel, almost as deep as a flour barrel, but smaller inside. Mr Corbett was made to stand in this vessel floating in the water, surrounded by as many of the tallest men in the village as could get a hand on the rim. In this way the vessel was steadied and kept above the water and the wide stream crossed at a snail's pace.

O. T. MASON.

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA has established a traveling fellowship for researches in Central America, and Mr Alfred M. Tozzer, who was last year a graduate student at Harvard, has been appointed to the fellowship. After a field experience of two seasons in California and New Mexico, Mr Tozzer has gone to Yucatan for the purpose of studying the language and customs of the Mayas, preliminary to a study of the Maya hieroglyphs and with the hope that there may possibly be some tradition which will give a clue to some of the glyphs. The Institute committee on the fellowship consists of Mr Charles P. Bowditch, Prof. F. W. Putnam, and Dr Franz Boas.

DR POMMEROL.—François Pommerol, who died August 26, 1901, aged sixty-one years, was physician, archeologist, and folklorist. In the various anthropological and folklore journals of France Dr Pommerol published a large number of articles dealing with the prehistoric anthropology, traditions and folklore, language, etc., of the Auvergne,—the Limagne region of the Puy-de-Dôme in particular. His interesting collections were left by his will to the city of Clermont-Ferrand. At the time of his death he was engaged on a work dealing with the Quaternary formations of the Limagne. Dr Pommerol was a native of the Puy-de-Dôme and a pupil of Broca.—A. F. C.

PROFESSOR MARILLIER.—As a result of a catastrophe at the mouth of the river Tréguier in Brittany, in August, 1901, Leon Marillier and his entire family lost their lives. The death of Professor Marillier, who was thirty-nine years of age, occurred in October from pleurisy, incurred in the attempt to rescue his wife and children. He was the editor of the *Revue de l'Histoire des Religions* and the author of several ethnologic and ethnographic works, the best known being *La survivance*

de l'âme et l'idée de justice chez les peuples non-civilisés. Madame Marillier was the sister of Anatole Le Braz, the Breton litterateur, and herself an authority on the folklore of Brittany.—A. F. C.

CENTRALBLATT FÜR ANTHROPOLOGIE.—Dr G. Buschan, editor and publisher of the *Centralblatt für Anthropologie*, which has concluded its sixth volume, has begun the current year by making his journal assume an international character. It is now known as the *Internationales Centralblatt für Anthropologie und verwandte Wissenschaften*. The size of the journal has been increased, and its contributors include many distinguished German and foreign names. Dr Buschan has entire charge of the *Internationales Centralblatt*. The subscription price remains the same as hitherto—twelve marks (\$3.00).—A. F. C.

MME CLÉMENTE ROYER died at Paris, February 5, aged seventy-two years. She first became known to the French reading public by her translation, in 1862, of Darwin's *Origin of Species*, to which she prefixed what is regarded as one of the most famous essays of contemporary French thought. She was also the author of *Le Bien et la Loi Morale* (1881), of *La Constitution du Monde* (1900), and of numerous memoirs on anthropology and archeology. In 1900 she was awarded the cross of the Legion of Honor which had been solicited for her by several eminent scholars five years before.

PROFESSOR REGAZZONI.—On June 30, 1901, with proper municipal and academic ceremonies, a bust of Prof. Innocenzo Regazzoni, curator of the town museums and an authority on prehistoric archeology, was unveiled at the Lyceum of Como, Italy. The bust, which is appropriately inscribed, was voted by the municipal authorities as a monument to the labors of the deceased scholar, and the mayor officiated at the ceremonies.—A. F. C.

RUSSIAN SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AT PARIS.—On November 14 1901, there was inaugurated, at Paris, L'École russe des sciences sociales. The chair of anthropology in this new institution has been confided to M. Th. Volkov, the well-known ethnographer, who is also associate editor of *L'Anthropologie*.

MR EDMUND WILLIAM SMITH, archeological surveyor of the Northwestern Provinces of India, died of cholera on November 21 last, aged forty-three years. He had an important work in preserving the archeological remains and in publishing descriptions and drawings.

DR NOËL BALLAY.—Announcement is made in the last issue of *L'Anthropologie*, of the recent death, in Senegal, of Dr Noël Ballay, governor-general of West Africa, who had been an active contributor to the Musée d'Ethnographie at Paris.

FIELD COLUMBIAN LECTURES.—Of the course of Saturday lectures on Science and Travel at the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, during March and April, the following are of anthropologic interest: March 8, The Sun Dance of the Cheyenne and Arapaho, by George A. Dorsey; April 19, Recent Explorations in Prehistoric Hopi Ruins, Arizona, by C. L. Owen; April 26, The Crow Indians of Montana, a Western Plains Tribe, by C. S. Sims.

PRIZES OF THE PARIS ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Prix Godard has been awarded for 1901 to M. Th. Volkov for his work on *Le pied chez l'Homme et les Mammifères*. The Prix Bertillon has been divided between Prof. W. Z. Ripley for his volume on *The Races of Europe*, and M. Cauderlier for his work on *Les lois de la population*.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Mr Arthur Curtiss James has purchased and presented to the American Museum of Natural History, New York, the Bashford Dean collection of Ainu objects. The Museum has also received from W. Jochelson, of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition, his Koryak collection from Siberia, consisting of twelve hundred pieces.

DR FRANZ BOAS, professor of anthropology in Columbia University, curator of anthropology in the American Museum of Natural History, and a member of the editorial board of the *American Anthropologist*, has been elected an honorary member of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

THE PUBLIC PRESS announces the recent gift by the Duc de Loubat, who has done so much for American archeology, of an annuity of 6000 francs to the Collège de France for founding a chair of American antiquities. The Duke has been elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions.

DR MAX UHLE, Hearst lecturer in anthropology and director of the excavations and explorations in Peru of the University of California, has recently given three lectures in German on Peruvian culture and antiquities.

BY THE WILL of Mrs C. S. Warren, the sum of five thousand dollars is given to Harvard University for the Peabody Museum of American Archeology and Ethnology.

PROF. J. H. MARSHALL, who has been engaged in archeological researches at Athens, has been appointed director-general of the Archeological Survey of India.

DR LETOURNEAU.—The death of Dr Ch. Letourneau, general secretary of the Société d'Anthropologie de Paris, has been announced.

A PROMISING Anthropological Club has recently been organized at Yale University.